

A new Genus of Cyrtidae from South America (Dip.).*

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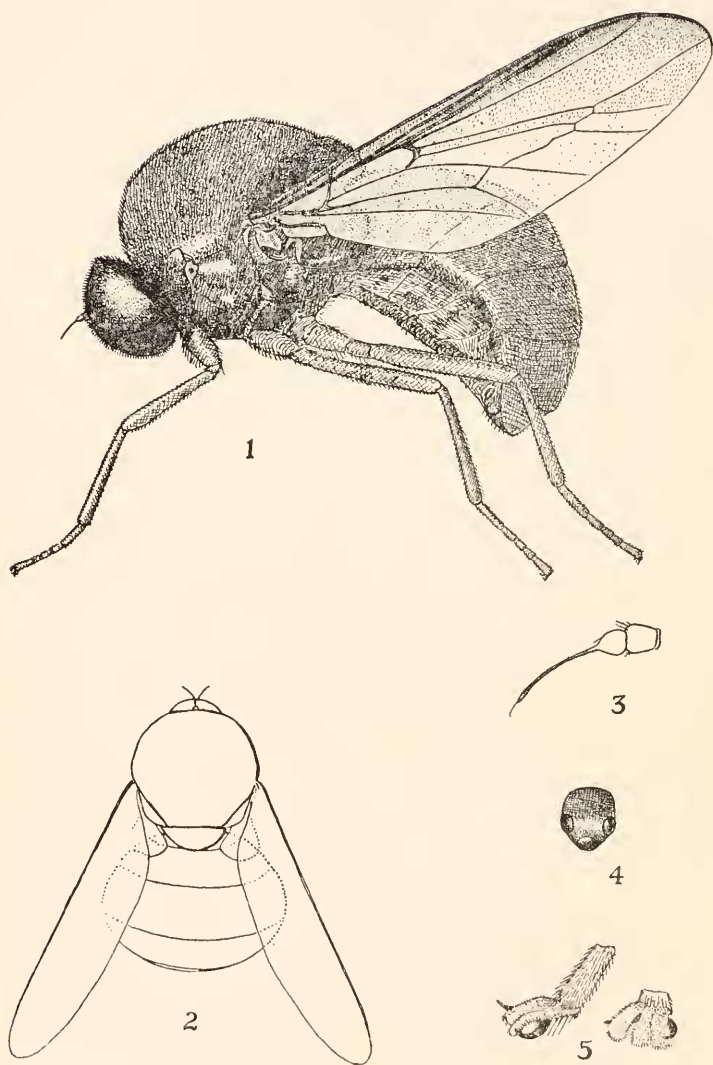
In preparing a monograph of the *Cyrtidae* of North America, the writer has had access to the collection in the National Museum. In this collection of *Cyrtidae* there are a few specimens from Chile, South America, collected by C. E. Reed. One specimen labeled *Lasia dimidiata* seemed to be so entirely different in general appearance from any known species of that genus that I took the trouble to examine it more closely. This specimen is of an undescribed genus, quite far from *Lasia*, and belongs in another subfamily—the *Oncodinae*. The abdomen has evidently been broken off and is glued on to the thorax at an impossible angle. One of the front legs is broken off in the middle of the femur and the last four joints of the tarsi are broken off from the other front leg.

VILLALUS new genus.

Head hemispherical and composed almost entirely of the eyes. Eyes touching from vertex to antennae and from small space at antennae to the tiny mouth parts. The mouth parts are rudimentary and the facial triangle much reduced and on the under side of the head. There is no proboscis. The eyes are thickly covered with very short pile. Antennae small and apparently two-jointed (see Fig. 3), the first joint being sunken in the head; second joint cylindrical and not much longer than broad; the third joint radish-shaped and with a slender style which is enlarged slightly at the tip and ends in a microscopic bristle. Ocellar tubercle rather small, with three ocelli, forming an equilateral triangle (see Fig. 4). Occiput slightly swollen and with short hairs.

Thorax large and swollen in appearance with rather short recumbent hair. Upper pleurae swollen and covered with hair. Humeral callosities quite large but widely separated. Post-alar callosities of medium size. Scutellum rounded and about as long proportionately as in *Oncodes*. Legs including

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Villalus chilensis n. gen. et sp.

Fig. 1.—Entire insect. Fig. 2.—Outline sketch of dorsal view. Fig. 3.—Antenna, much enlarged. Fig. 4.—Ocellar tubercle, much enlarged. Fig. 5.—Last tarsal joint and unguis, showing the three pad-like pulvilli. Much enlarged.

coxae with thick short hairs, legs of normal size and structure, the ungues rather short. (See Fig. 5.)

Abdomen quite large in proportion to body, the venter probably flat in life, or slightly convex (in this specimen it has been drawn in when the body dried). The abdomen is composed of six segments.

Wings rather long and narrow and of the general shape of the wing of *Eulonchus* sp. Squamae large and of rather thick membrane as in *Oncodes*. Alula not projecting. Venation quite different from any known genus of this family. The auxiliary, first and second veins are rather long and heavier than the other veins. There is a long cell above the discal cell, the outer first basal cell, present in some other genera. The third vein is not forked and ends in the apex of the wing. There are four posterior cells, all widely open. Second basal cell much longer than the first. Anal cell long and narrowed in the margin. Anal vein does not quite reach the margin of the wing. The membrane of the costal, subcostal, marginal, submarginal, outer first basal and first posterior cells covered quite thickly with short hairs.

Villalus chilensis new species.

Head and eyes black. The reddish-brown antennae are small, the first apparent joint cylindrical, the second joint (actually the third) radish-shaped and with a rather long slender style which expands a little near the tip and ends in a thin microscopic bristle.

Thorax brownish-yellow with rather thick short pile of a dark yellow color. Scutellum, humeral and post-alar callosities brownish-yellow. Pectus blackish. Halteres brownish yellow. Legs, including coxae, pale yellow, ungues black.

Abdomen brownish-yellow with a reddish tinge, and clothed with rather short reclinate yellow pile. Venter (probably somewhat discolored) a paler yellow, with dark spots on second, third and fourth segments. Genitalia very inconspicuous.

Wings rather long, the anterior half clouded with brown, darker near the costa. Squamae brownish hyaline, margined with black and with yellow hairs on the surface. Costa and veins blackish-brown. Membrane of the costal, subcostal, marginal, submarginal, outer first basal and first posterior cells covered with very fine short hairs of brownish color. Auxiliary, first and second veins long and heavy. Cross-veins separating first basal cell from marginal, submarginal and outer first basal